GOGALNICEANU, E.; CIOFU, A.; CHIRILA, R.

Iodine microdosing in plants. Studii cerc biochimie 7 no.2:191-193 '64.

1. "N. Balcescu" Agronomic Institute, Bucharest. Submitted September 26, 1963.

GCGANCV, A. I.

25520. Mekhanika Uprugo-Vyazko-Plastiueskikh Tel IV Rastyazhenie I Szhatije Prizmy
Zhurnal Tekh. Fiziki, 1949, VYP 8, c 892-910

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

GOGANOV, A. V.

GOGANOV, A. V. - "Methods of Postsowing Care for Summer Grain Crops
    on Sod-Podzolic Loamy Soils." Sub 5 Jun 52, All-Union Sci Res Inst of
    Fertilizers, Agricultural Engineering and Soil Sciences. (Dissertation
    for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

ACCESSION NR: AT4019283   S/0000/63/003/001/0044/0046

AUTHOR: Goganov, D. A.; Poray-Koshits, Ye. A.; Sokolov, Yu. G.

TITLE: Detection and study of very small heterogeneities in glass by means of
a new small-angle x-ray apparatus

SOURCE: Simpozium po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. Leningrad, 1962. Stekloo-
braznoye sostoyaniye, vy*p. 1: Katalizirovannaya kristallizatsiya stekla (Vitreous
state, no. 1: Catalyzing crystallization of glass). Trudy* simpoziuma, v. 3,
no. 1. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 44-46

TOPIC TAGS: glass, x-ray analysis, lithium glass, borosilicate glass, lithium
silicate, light scattering, glass crystallization, glass structure

ABSTRACT: A new apparatus was developed for recording very low intensities dur-
ing the x-ray study of the submicroscopic structure of glass. The apparatus
based on the previously known collimation device, also includes a proportional
quantum counter and an amplitude analyzer. The apparatus and its advantages are
described. Sodium borosilicate glass, containing 7% Na_2O, 23% B_2O_3 and 70% SiO_2
(mol.%) was used as the test material. When the intensity curves were plotted for
three samples heated at different temperatures (600, 530 and 750C) for different
lengths of time, the dimensions of the heterogeneous areas were found to be 55Å.
Card   1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4019283

In order to measure lower intensities, two lithium silicate glass samples contain-
ing 23.5 Li_2O and 76.5% SiO_2 or 25.5% Li_2O and 74.5% SiO_2, respectively, were
investigated. By comparing the intensity of small angle scattering with the in-
tensity of the incident light beam, the absolute value of the scattering intensity,
and hence the value of the mean square difference in electron density (this being
a quantitative measure of chemical heterogeneity)could readily be determined with
the new device. The precrystallization structure of glass and its effect on the
initial stage of crystallization can also be investigated by this apparatus.
Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17May63   DATE ACQ: 21Nov63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT   NO REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 001

Card   2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4019284   S/0000/63/003/001/0046/0053

AUTHOR: Andreyev, N. S.; Goganov, D. A.; Poray-Koshits, Ye. A.; Sokolov, Yu. G.

TITLE: The chemically heterogeneous structure of binary sodium and lithium silicate glass

SOURCE: Simpozium po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. Leningrad, 1962. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye, vy*p. 1: Katalizirovannaya kristallizatsiya stekla (Vitreous state, no. 1: Catalyzing crystallization of glass). Trudy* simpoziuma, v. 3, no. 1. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 46-53

TOPIC TAGS: crystal heterogeneity, x-ray diffraction, lithium glass, glass silicate, submicroscopic structure, binary system, glass structure

ABSTRACT: The binary systems Na_2O-SiO_2 and Li_2O-SiO_2 were investigated by roentgenographic techniques. In order to improve the characterization of the submicroscopic structure of glass, in addition to the size of the heterogeneous regions, the mean square difference in their electron densities was determined as a measure of the degree of heterogeneity. The mathematical approach to this is described. The composition conditions of thermal treatment and preparation of the test samples are given. Sodium silicate glass containing 11.5-18.5% mol. % Na_2O was used. A characteristic feature of all test samples was their ability to become opalescent after thermal treatment. When the relationship between cloudiness

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4019284

and temperature was plotted, the temperature at which opalescence disappeared (785 C for a glass containing 14 mol. % Na_2O) was found to be inversely proportional to the Na and Li content. The intensity of small-angle x-ray scattering is an accurate indication of the heterogeneity of sodium and lithium silicate glass. The way in which this scattering varies with the composition and thermal treatment was investigated, and the critical temperature beyond which the heterogeneity increased with increasing temperature was determined. Whereas the mean square difference of the electron densities decreases regularly with the Li_2O content, in the case of sodium it first increases, reaching a maximum at about 11.5 mol. % Na_2O. "The authors thank Ye. V. Podushko for fusing the glass containing 5-10 mol. % Na_2O in a high-frequency electric furnace." Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17May63   DATE ACQ: 21Nov63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT   NO REF SOV: 013   OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 13383-63   EPF/EWT(1)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS   AFFTC/ASD   Ps-4/Pq-4   VW/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP3002744   S/0120/63/000/003/0155/0160

AUTHOR: Goganov, D.A.; Poray-Koshits, Ye. A.; Sokolov, Yu. O.

TITLE: Small-angle chamber with a proportional x-ray counter

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1963, 155-160

TOPIC TAGS: small-angle chamber, x-ray counter

ABSTRACT: A new demountable proportional counter of x-ray quanta and a special
small-angle chamber are described. Two counter versions, argon-filled and xenon-
filled, were built and operated in conjunction with a calcium purifier. The counter
pulses were fed to a USh-2 amplifier (overall gain 3 x 10⁸), thence to a single-
channel kick sorter, and finally to a scaler. The steel chamber enclosed a 100-
micron-wide collimator and had 0.25-mm-thick inlet and outlet beryllium windows.
The outfit was used for determining diffraction patterns of sodium-borosilicate
and lithium-silicate glass that contained micro-inhomogeneities. The counter and
chamber construction, a functional block-diagram, and a small-angle dispersion
characteristics are presented.

ASSOCIATION: Inst. of Chemistry, of Silicates, ANSSSR
Card 1/2

S/048/63/027/003/024/025
B106/B238

AUTHORS: Goganov, D. A., and Gogolev, G. P.

TITLE: Proportional counter tubes for X-rays

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya,
v. 27, no. 3, 1963, 438-445

TEXT: Two proportional counter tubes for X-ray quanta were tested. In
both cases the radiation enters through a window 0.2 mm thick in the side
wall of the copper cathode, and leaves through a beryllium window 1 mm
thick on the opposite side. The anode is a tungsten wire 0.1 mm in
diameter. The main difference between the two counters lies in the ratio
of the visible part of the anode filament to the diameter of the counter,
which is 3:1 for counter 1 and 2:1 for counter 2. This makes it possible
to study the way the geometry affects the operation of the tube. A
xenon - methane mixture was used as a filler. The efficiency of both
counter tubes is 19 % for Mo_{K_α} and 73 % for Cu_{K_α} when the absorption in the

Card 1/3

S/048/63/027/003/024/025
B106/B236

Proportional counter ...

entrance window is taken into account. The pulses are fed from the counter tubes through a pre-amplifier into a УШ-2 (USh-2) main amplifier, analyzed in a single-channel pulse-height analyzer, and sent on to the counter unit. It was found that the gas amplification factor A is directly proportional to the voltage on counter tube up to 1900 v for tube 1 and up to 1500 v for tube 2. Changing the voltage by 1 v causes a change in A of 1 % for both tubes. The maximum values of A were $2 \cdot 10^4$ for counter tube 1, and $3 \cdot 10^3$ for counter tube 2. The curves of counting rate against voltage exhibit long plateaus in all cases. If the counting rate is varied over a wide range, the end of the plateau for counter tube 1 inclines to smaller voltages as the rates increase. Measuring the resolution of the counter tubes for various energies yielded the following results for the relative half-widths of the peaks:
(theoretical value for Cu_{K_α} : 13 %);

$$Cu_{K_\alpha} \qquad Fe^{55}$$

Card 2/3

S/048/63/027/003/024/025
B106/B230

Proportional counter ...

counter tube 1   15 - 16 %   19 %;
counter tube 2   18 %   20 %.

The resolution in counter tube 2 does not change even at a counting rate

of 10^4 pulses/sec. Simultaneous measurements on Cu_{K_α} and Fe^{55} with

counter tube 1 showed that it is possible to separate elements with atomic

numbers of Z and Z+4. When 5.10^8 quanta had been counted in the counter
tube 1, it was impossible to detect any variation in the energetic re-
solution or the position of the peaks on the analyzer scale at the same
amplification factors and working voltages. There are 9 figures. The
most important English-language references are: Park F. G., Solent. Instrum.,
33, 257 (1956); Mulvey T., Campbell A. J., Brit. J. Appl. Phys., 9, 406
(1958).

ASSOCIATION: Spatsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro rentgenovskoy appara-
              tury (Special Design Office for X-ray Apparatus)

Card 3/3

GOGANOV, D. A.; PORAY-KOSHITS, Ye. A.

"Some new results of applying the method of X-ray scattering at small angles to silicate glasses."

report submitted for 4th All-Union Conf on Structure of Glass, Leningrad, 16-21 Mar 64.

L 6458-66

ACCESSION NR: EWA(k)/EWT(m)/EWP(1)/EWP(b)/EWT(1)/EWP(t)
AP5019848

AUTHOR: Yershov, O. A.; Goganov, D. A.; Lukirskiy, A. P.

TITLE: Investigation of x-ray spectra of silicon in crystalline vitreous quartz and lithium silicate glasses

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 2355-2361

TOPIC TAGS: silicate glass, lithium glass, quartz, silicon, x ray diffraction study, diffraction grating, absorption spectrum, emission spectrum

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the LII, III emission and absorption spectra of silicon in quartz and glass for the purpose of determining the relative changes in the state densities and estimating the bandwidths in these solids. The measurements were made with a diffraction-grating spectrometer with sufficiently high resolution (~0.2 ev), described by one of the authors earlier (Lukirskiy, Izv. AN SSSR ser. fiz. v. 25, 913, 1961). The width of the filled states of Si in SiO₂ was found to be 12.5 ± 0.5 ev. The details of the absorption and reflection spectra of the quartz and the lithium-silicate glasses are determined. The tests have shown that both the emission and the absorption spectra coincide. It is concluded from the rest that the occupied band, the forbidden band, and the conduction band of Si have the same shape and positions, and consequently are determined

Card 1/2

nw

Card 2/2

L 6458-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5019848

6

by the short-range order of the surrounding of the Si atom (one coordination sphere). The values obtained for the occupied and forbidden bands are 12.5 ± 0.5 and 7 ± 0.5. The fact that the extensive fine structure of the absorption spectra coincides for the investigated substances indicates that the absorption fine structure is governed essentially by the first coordination sphere of silicon. This deduction agrees with the short-range order theory. "The authors thank A. A. Petrov for help in preparing the samples." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables."

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: 23Feb65   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: SS, OP

NR REF SOV: 005   OTHER: 006

nw
Card 2/2

L 11843-66   EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)   LHB/GS/WH

ACC NR: AT6000474   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0100/0104

AUTHOR: Goganov, D. A.; Poray-Koshits, Ye. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Chemically inhomogeneous structure of some silicate glasses as determined by the small-angle x-ray scattering method

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. 4th, Leningrad, 1964. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye (Vitreous state); trudy soveshchaniya. Leningrad, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 100-104

TOPIC TAGS: lithium glass, borate glass, silicate glass, x ray scattering

ABSTRACT: The most important parameter characterizing the inhomogeneous structure of samples in the small-angle x-ray scattering method is the mean square difference between the electron densities of the inhomogeneous regions, $(\Delta\rho)^2$. This quantity quantitatively determines the degree of inhomogeneity of samples. The authors determined the values of $(\Delta\rho)^2$ for soda-silica and lithia-silica glass at various contents of Na_2O and Li_2O. As the alkali content rises, $(\Delta\rho)^2$ decreases, i.e., the glasses become increasingly more homogeneous, but the data do not indicate at what composition they should become completely homogeneous. The temperature dependence of $(\Delta\rho)^2$ was found to be pronounced. As the radius of the alkali metal cation increases, $(\Delta\rho)^2$ decreases. Results obtained with three-component glasses containing various amounts of SiO_2, B_2O_3, and Na_2O, and glasses containing SiO_2,

Card 1/2   2

L 11843-66

ACC NR: AT6000474

Na_2O, and BaO or CaO are discussed. Authors express their deep appreciation to V. S. Molchanov for the glass samples which he kindly supplied. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: 22May65 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

L 15169-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(b) WH
ACC NR: AP6002418   (A)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/005/1037/1040

AUTHOR: Goganov, D. A.; Poray-Koshits, Ye. A.

ORG: Institute of Chemistry of Silicate im. A. V. Grebenschikov, Academy of Sci-
ences, SSSR (Institute khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Change in the supermolecular structure of sodium-silicate glass when it is
heated

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 5, 1965, 1037-1040

TOPIC TAGS: silicate glass, x ray scattering, molecular structure, heating

ABSTRACT: The method of x-ray scattering at small angles was used in glass with 14
mol% Na_2O heated in a gradient furnace in the 570-790° temperature range for 2.5
hours in order to study the supermolecular (submicroscopic) structure of sodium-sil-
icate glass as a function of heat treatment. One glass specimen was heated for one-
half hour to study the degree of structurization. The specimens were air-cooled,
ground to a thickness of 0.2 mm and curves for the intensity of x-ray scattering at
small angles were plotted for 30 points throughout the temperature interval. The

Card 1/3   UDC: 539.213:539.26+54-161.6

L 15169-66
ACC NR: AP6002418

curves were corrected to conform with experimental conditions, and the following
structural characteristics of the glass were calculated: 1) radii of the spherical
regions of nonhomogeneities; 2) the generalized area of the interface between these
regions and the surrounding matrix; and 3) the mean square fluctuation in electron
density for points where the radii of the spherical nonhomogeneous regions are no
greater than 300 Å. In the region from 580 to 710°, the radii of the nonhomogeneous
regions increased with temperature from 115 to 730 Å. Between 710 and 770°, the x-
ray scattering curves show two types of regions: one with maximum radii of 730 Å
and the other with radii of less than 100 Å. Only one type of region was observed
above temperatures of 770° with radii of very close to 90 Å. When the glass was
heated in a gradient furnace for one-half hour, the dimensions of nonhomogeneous re-
gions at approximately 600° were noticeably smaller. This difference decreased with
an increase in temperature, which is due to a reduction in the viscosity of the
glass and acceleration of diffusion processes. Curves are given showing the loga-
rithm of x-ray scattering intensity as a function of the logarithm of the scattering
angle. These curves show a linear relationship with a slope of -3, a gradual in-
crease in the size of the regions with an increase in temperature of 575 to 710°,
the appearance and development of a bidisperse structure (727 and 765°), a gradual
reduction in the number of large regions without any change in their dimensions and

Card 2/3

L 15169-66
ACC NR: AP6002418

an increase in the number of small regions, and finally a disappearance of the large regions while the small regions remain (780°). The generalized surface of the interface between the nonhomogeneous regions and the surrounding matrix decreases as the temperature is raised. At 770° the area of the interface is extremely small, but a further increase in temperature causes a sharp jump in this area to values which indicate a generalized interface for small nonhomogeneity regions. Curves are given showing the changes in the parameters studied when the glass is heated in the temperature interval from 575 to 790°. The dissimilarity in the slopes of the curves for the radii of the nonhomogeneous regions and the area of the interface indicates that changes in the supermolecular structure of the glass are due mainly to an enlargement in the regions of nonhomogeneity without any noticeable change in their composition or total volume. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: 15Apr65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 000

Card 3/3

L 26040-66   EWT(m)/EWF(e)   WH

ACC NR: AP6013895   SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/006/1266/1268

AUTHOR: Goganov, D. A.; Poray-Koshits, Ye. A.

ORG: Institute of Chemistry of Silicates im. I. V. Grebenshchikov (Institut khimii silikatov)

TITLE: Liquation characteristics of the chemically nonhomogeneous structure of low-alkali sodium silicate glasses

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 6, 1966, 1266-1268

TOPIC TAGS: silicate glass, electron density, glass liquation

ABSTRACT: A collimation system with high resolution is used for determining the mean square value of fluctuations in electron density for low-alkali sodium silicate glasses up to the liquation temperature. Experimental and theoretical curves are given showing the mean square value of fluctuations in electron density as a function of composition in these glasses at various temperatures. The experimental and theoretical data show satisfactory agreement. When the glass is cooled, it passes quickly through the liquation region and stratifies with the formation of a fine structure which may be combined with a coarse structure. It was experimentally found that the radii of nonhomogeneous regions and the mean square fluctuation in electron density which characterize the glass structure are considerably dependent upon cooling rate.

UDC: 666.1:542.65

Card 1/2

L 26040-66

ACC NR: AP6013895

The results of the work support the hypothesis of a liquation origin for high-temperature fine structure as opposed to the fluctuation hypothesis proposed by Filipovich (V. N. Filipovich, Collection, Structural Transformations in Glasses at High Temperatures, Nauka, 1965). Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/   SUBM DATE: 10Jul65/   ORIG REF: 011/   OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

GOGANOV, K. (Riga)

Accounting for tool rooms. Bukhg. uchet. 15 no.8:28-32 Ag '56.
(MLRA 9:10)

1. Glavnyy bukhgalter remontno-mekhanicheskogo zavoda
"Mintransstroya"
            (Toolroom practice)

GOGANOV, V.A.; KROPACHEV, A.M.

Using correlation analysis in solving some geochemical problems
as revealed by the study of a molybdenum deposit in eastern Trans-
baikalia. Geokhimiia no.2:184-186 '62.   (MIRA 15:3)
                    (Transbaikalia--Ores--Analysis)

GOGASZ, Nowalany; GOGACZ, Jan

Effect of isonicotinic acid hydrazide on permeability of tissues
and blood vessels. Gruzlica 23 no.2:81-87 Feb '55.

1. Z Kliniki Gruzlicy A.m. we Wroclawiu. Kierownik: docent dr.med.
T. Garbinski, i z Sanatorium Przeciwgruzliczego P.K.P. w Szklar-
skiej Porebie Dolnej Dyrektor: dr m. Mostowski. (W pracach labora-
toryjnych brala udzial asyst.tech. B.Urbanowicz) Szklarska Preba
Dolna, Sanatorium PKP.
        (NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, effects
            isoniazid on blood vessel & tissue permeability)
        (OSMOSIS AND PERMEABILITY
            permeability of blood vessels & tissues, eff. of
            isoniazid)
        (BLOOD VESSELS, physiology
            permeability, eff. of isoniazid)

GOGATISHVILI, A. N. - "The soils of Sachknere district and their productivity for vine-
growing." Tbilisi, 19__. Published by the Acad Sci Georgian SSR. Georgian
Order of Labor Red Banner Agricultural Inst. (Dissertation for degree of
Candidate of Agricultural Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 48. 26 November 195_. Moscow.

GOGATISHVILI, A.D.

Data on the study of soils containing excessive manganese. Soob.
AN Gruz.SSR 16 no.1:47-54 '55.   (MLRA 8:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut pochvovedeniya, agro-
khimii i melioratsii, Tbilisi. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom
Akademii M.N.Sabashvili
                        (Minerals in soils)

GOGATISHVILI, A.D.; MARUASHVILI, L.I.

Fossil soils of the eastern margin of the southern Georgian volcanic
upland. Uch. zap. AGU. Ser. geol. - geog. nauk no.3:79-96 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

GOGATISHVILI, A.D.

Fossil soil in the eastern outskirts of the Mukhrani Trough.
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 33 no. 2:421-428 F '64.   (MIRA 17:9)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/006/A037/A037

ACC NR: AR6032143

AUTHOR: Khvedelidze, N. S.; Gogatishvili, Ya. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Several regularities in short-period oscillations of of the geomagnetic field

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 6A239

REF SOURCE: Sb. Nekotoryye vopr. issled. elektromagnitn. polya Zemli. No. 1(23). Tbilisi, Metsniyereba, 1965, 25-31.

TOPIC TAGS: short period oscillation, solar ultraviolet radiation, corpuscular stream, geomagnetic field, GEOMAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

ABSTRACT: Regularities in the distribution of geomagnetic short-period oscillations Pc and Pt are studied from data of the fluxmetor station at the Dushati Geophysical Observatory during the period from 1 June 1957 to 30 June 1961. The period of Pc oscillations lasts from 10 to 30 sec and the period Pt oscillations from 50 to 100 sec. Pc oscillations appear in the morning for several hr with a maximum amplitude of 0.1 γ. Pt oscillations appear at night in the form of pulses or slow variations. The Pc have a diurnal rate with a maximum from 0800 to 1600 hr, local time. The Pt have a maximum amplitude from 1700 to 2300 hr universal time. The ascending

UDC: 525.241

Card   1/2

ACC NR: AR603214:

and descending branches of the Pc-curve are symmetric to their maximum. The time
of the maximum shifts seasonally: in summer it occurs from 1000 to 1200 hr, in the
equinoxes from 1200 to 1500 hr, and in winter from 1500 to 1800 hr, local time. The
Pt have no diurnal or seasonal rates. Pc oscillations occur most often in summer and
less often in winter. The maximum Pt occurrences take place in March and October
and the minimum in summer. The Pc are caused by solar ultraviolet radiation and the
Pt by corpuscular streams.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none

Card   2/2

BERISHVILI, G. P.; KHVEDELIDZE, N. S.; GOGATISHVILI, Ya. M.

Study of the microstructure of baylike disturbances. Trudy
Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 20:13-18 '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

(Magnetic storms)

25(5)   PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/3030

Gomelauri, Nikolay Georgiyevich, Nikolay Vasil'yevich Kashakashvili,
    Solomon Avtandilovich Sharadzenidze, Viktor Viktorovich Sereda,
    and Georgiy Lukich Gogava

Zakavkazskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni I. V. Stalina (Zakavkazskiy
    Metallurgical Plant imeni I. V. Stalin) [Moscow] Metallurgizdat,
    1959. 147 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Ed.: N. G. Gomelauri, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of
    Publishing House: L. M. Gordon; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Karasev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended to acquaint metallurgical workers
    and the general public with the design and operation of metal-
    lurgical plants.

COVERAGE: The book deals with the history and development of the
    Zakavkazskiy Metallurgical Plant imeni Stalin in Rustavi,
    Georgian SSR. Construction of individual departments and organi-
    zation of production are described. The question of technical pro-

Card 1/3

Zakavkazskiy Metallurgical (Cont.)   SOV/3080

    gress and labor productivity is examined. The introduction of
progressive technological processes in blast-furnace and steel-
making shops, in tube and rolling mills, and in the production
of wire and merchant bars is discussed. No personalities are
mentioned. There are no references.

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Zakavkazskiy Metallurgical (Cont.) SOV/3080

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City of Georgian Metallurgists
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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TN755.Z26 G6)

Card 3/3   VK/mmh
                                            2-15-60

L 46120-66   EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T   IJP(c)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/66/042/003/0547/0550

ACC NR: AP6024547

AUTHOR: Gogava, L. A.; Nakashidze, G. A.; Delerzon, N. M.; Dzhaparidze, Ye. G.; Kakhabrishvili, I. V.; Ter-Sarkisova, A. G.

ORG: Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR, Institute of Cybernetics (Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut kibernetiki)

TITLE: Photoelectric characteristics of a two-terminal p-n-p-n type transistor switch

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 42, no. 3, 1966, 547-550

TOPIC TAGS: electronic switch, germanium transistor, photosensitivity, volt ampere characteristic, pn junction, photoelectric property

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the method of fabrication and photoelectric characteristics of germanium-base p-n-p-n type transistor switches. The starting material was a p-type wafer with a resistivity of 5 ohms·cm and dimensions of 1.3x1.3x0.08 mm. Two p-n junctions were obtained by diffusing antimony into both surfaces of the original wafer and the third, by alloying indium into one of the diffused layers. Ohmic contact on the opposite side was accomplished by doping with tin (Fig. 1). In the presence of a fixed bias lower than the switching

Card   1/3   ..... devices
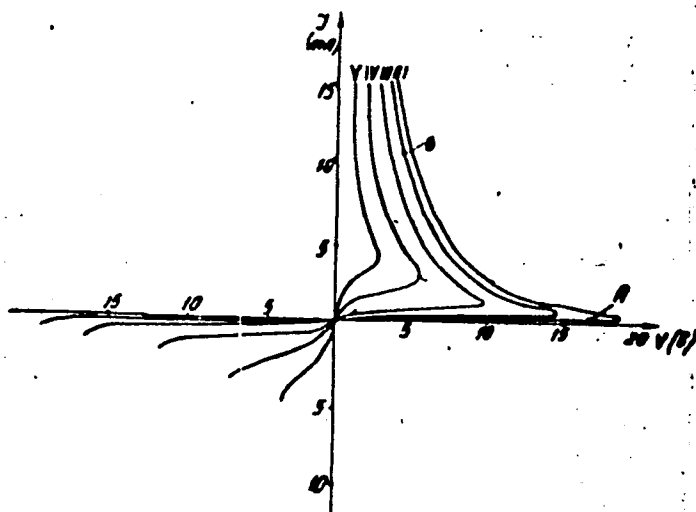
L 46120-66

ACC NR: AP602454-7

Fig. 2. V-I characteristic of p-n-p-
-n switch in the presence of varying
degrees of illumination:

I – darkness; II – illumination of 460
lux; III – 920 lux; IV – 1840 lux;
V – 2760 lux; VI – 5060 lux

of this kind with a switching time of less than 10^{-6} sec. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09,20/   SUBM DATE: 25Jun65/   ORIG REF: 002/   OTH REF: 001

Card   3/3

CHIKHLADZE, Georgiy Yevseyevich; MESKHI, Ketevan Georgevna;
        GAPRINDASHVILI, David Solomonovich; GOGAVA, Levan
        Aleksandrovich

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leno akademikom V.V. Makhaldiani.

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Def. at
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GOGEBASHVILI, I.V.; MATADZE, L.L.

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1. Institut zoologii AN Gruzinskoy SSR. Submitted December 7, 1963.

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    (TYPHUS FEVER) (RADIATION SICKNESS) (BACTERIOPHAGE)

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 (PHAGOCYTOSIS) (X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (BACTERIOPHAGE)

GOGEBASHVILI, Nodar Vladimirovich

[Effect of ionizing radiation on the immunobiological
staten of the organism] [Vliianie ioniziruiushchego iz-
lucheniia na immunobiologicheskoe sostoieniia organizma.
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standard procedure, mother liquors from the ammonia saturator are neutralized
with ammonia to hydrolyze the pyridine sulphate they contain. Vapors of
pyridine, ammonia, and steam pass to the dephlegmator, condenser, and
separator, while the bottom liquors containing the cyanides, etc., ammonia and
complex, are routed to a separate plant. Substitution of a reflux column
for the dephlegmator in a new design improves the quality of the product and
raises the steam economy.

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(MIRA 15:2)

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     inzh., retsenzent; GOL'DSHTEYN, A.G., inzh., retsenzent

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Fire in the storage of agricultural chemicals. Pozh.delo 6
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              (Agricultural chemicals)
        (Farm buildings--Fires and fire prevention)

MARDANOV, M.A.; MARKHASEVA, S.M.; VELIYEV, K.G.; GOGEL'GANS, R.G.;
        BIZYAYEVA, N.P.

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G-O-G-F/-E/R-/u-/E/F USSR / Farm Animals.   Silkworm.   2-6

Abs Jour: Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54885.

Author : Gvinepadze, Sh. K., Gogeliya, Ye. F.
Inst   : Not given.
Title   : On the Problem of the Conditions of Incubation
          of the "Silk-seed" of the White Cocoon Breeds
          of the Mulberry-Feeding Silkworm.

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Gruz. n.-i. in-ta
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Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

66

ABZIANIDZE, T.S.; GIGINEYSHVILI, V.M., doktor geogr. nauk, kand. fiziko-
      matem. nauk, otv. red.; GOGESHVILI, E. red.; SAGARADZE, Sh.,
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processes in nonspecific diseases of the lungs in the climate
of the Zelenyy Mys health resort. Sbor. trud. Gos. nauch.-
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Vop.kur.fizioter. i lech.fiz.kult 23 no.4:337-342 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:8)

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            (HYPERTENSION)
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Some problems in the climatic classification of health resorts in the U.S.S.R.; critical comments on L.A.Chubukov's and E.M.Il'icheva's article "Basic principles for the classification of climatic health resorts in the U.S.S.R." Vop: kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 24 no.6:547-551 N-D '59.   (MIRA 15:1)

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GOGIBEDASHVILI, V.G., prof.; USHVERIDZE, G.A., kand.med.nauk

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79-80 '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

(HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)

GOGIBEDASHVILI, V.G.,   doktor med. nauk, prof.

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Ibid.: 37-43   (MIRA 17:5)

1. Direktor Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
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red.

[Healing waters of TSkhaltubo] TSelebnye vody TSkhaltubo.
Tbilisi, Sabchota Sakartvelo, 1965. 32 p.   (MIRA 18:8)

GOGIBERIDZE, A.A., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; FOGEL', A.N.

Raising chayote.   Priroda 42 no.11:110-111 N '53.   (MIRA 6:11)

1. Vsesoyuznaya selektsionnaya stantsiya vlazhno-subtropicheskikh kul'tur
(Sukhumi) (for Fogel).   (Chayote)

BOKAREVA, L.I.; GOGIBERIDZE, A.A.; FOGEL', A.N.

Cultivation of turmeric in the Soviet subtropics. Agrobiologika
no.4:136-139 Jl-Ag '58.   (MIRA 11:9)

1. Sukhumskaya opytnaya stantsiya subtropicheskikh kul'tur
Vsesoyuznogo instituta rasteniyevodstva.
                        (Turmeric)

GOGIBERIDZE, E. P.

USSR/Chemistry

Card   : 1/1

Authors   : Nogaydeli, A. I., and Gogiberidze, E. P.

Title   : Reaction of magnesiumbromodimethylacetylenilcarbinol with o-salicylalde-
               hyde

Periodical : Zhur. Ob. Khim., 24, Ed. 6, 1044 - 1045, June 1954

Abstract   : The reaction of magnesiumbromodimethylacetylenilcarbinol with o-salicylade-
               hyde, resulted in the synthesis of a new phenol alcohol: 1-o-hydroxyphenyl-
               4-methylpentyne-2-diol-1, 4. This compound, when heated to a temperature
               of 100 , acquires a rose-color and during further temperature increases,
               it changes into violet and finally brown color. The very same change in
               color is observed during the storage of the crystal for a period of 3-4
               months. Three references.

Institution : The I. V. Stalin State University, Tbilisi

Submitted   : November 26, 1953

GOGIBERIDZE, G. D.

Gogiberidze, G. D.: "Results of surgical treatment of persistent
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s"yezda khirurgov, Yerevan, 1948 (on cover: 1949), p. 510-514

SO: U-5240, 17 Dec. 53, (Letopis 'zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

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Functional state of the pancreas in patients with ulcers. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 27 no.6:785-791 D '61.   (MIRA 15:2)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom K.D.Eristavi.
                    (ALIMENTARY CANAL—ULCERS)
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KEKELIDZE, M.A.; GOGIBERIDZE, Yu.M.

Deoxidation of pipe grades of steel by silicomanganese prepared
from washed, fourth-grade, Chiatura manganese ore. Trudy Inst.
met. AN Gruz. SSR vol. 13:25-31 '62.   (MIRA 17:9)

GOGIBERIDZE, Yu.M.; KEKELIDZE, M.A.; MIKIASHVILI, Sh.M.

Effect of phosphorus on the surface tension and density of iron. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 31 no.1:125-130 Jl '63.   (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut metallurgii AN Gruzinskoy SSR. Predstavleno aka-demikom F.N. Tavadze.

GOGIBERIDZE, Yu.M.; KEKELIDZE, M.A.; MIKIASHVILI, Sh.M.

Interfacial tension at the boundary separating Fe-F alloys from
MnO- SiO_2 melts. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 32 no. 1:117-124 O '63.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut metallurgii AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Predstavleno
akademikom F.N.Tavadze.

MIKIASHVILI, Sh.M.; GOGIBERIDZE, Yu.M.

Interphase tension and adhesion at the interface between iron-silicon alloys and melts in the system manganous oxide - alumina - silica. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 38 no. 3:607-613 Je '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Gruzinskiy institut metallurgii, Tbilisi. Submitted Sept. 1, 1965.

GATKINDASHVILI, V.N.; GOGICHADZE, L.K.

Nitric acid treatment of Georgian serpentinites. Soob. AN Gruz.
SSR 38 no.2:295-301 My '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut prikladnoy khimii i elektrokhimii AN GruzSSR.
Submitted August 15, 1964.

GOGICHAISHVILI, I. F., Engineer

"Distribution of Electric Power in City Areas of Low Buildings."
Sub 29 May 51, Academy of Communal Economy imeni K. D. Famfilov

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in
Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 470, 9 May 55

GOGICHAESHVILI, P. F.

Electrical Engineering Abstracts
May 1954
Distribution

(1)

1945.   Erection of urban distribution systems by
stages. \.. F. GOGICHAISHVILI. Elektrichestvo, 1953,
No. 8, 11-13. In Russian.
   The development of urban distribution systems on
the basis of a gradual increase of the theoretical area
load density is considered. This requires a gradual
increase in the number of transformer substations, in
order to remain within given limits of economic cur-
rent density and permissible voltage drops. The
problem is almost entirely one of electrical economics.
The projecting work is explained on a sector of a
380/220 V system actually installed and the develop-
ment plan is given in tables and graphs of transmitting
capacity and costs compared with the curve .of
"normal erection."   B. F. KRAUS

GOGICHAISHVILI, PF

112-2-3113

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 2, p. 84 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gogichaishvili, P.F.

TITLE: Determining the Capacity of Network Transformer Points (Opredeleniye moshchnosti setevykh transformatornykh punktov)

PERIODICAL: In sbornik: Vopr. postroyeniya gor. elektr. setey. Moscow, M-vo kommun. kh-va RSFSR, 1956, pp. 111-133

ABSTRACT: Existing formulae for determining the optimal capacity for transformer points (TP) are all based on the assumption of constant voltage losses in the network. They are unsuitable in calculating the economical current density for a network. For a given economical current density j, the following formula is proposed for determining the most advantageous TP capacity:

$$P_j = \sqrt{\dfrac{\dfrac{I_T\,tD}{K\,10^3}}{\dfrac{\delta_T}{\sqrt{30j_3}} + \dfrac{nj_3\,C\,\tau}{\sqrt{30\,\gamma}}}}$$

where I_T is a part of the yearly operating costs in rubles which is compiled from deductions from the cost of the TP which is a function of its   capacity;   . t is the number of main power lines; D is the line load density in kw/m; δ_T is the shares of the yearly deductions from the cost of the TP; K_H is the part of the cost

Card 1/2

112-2-3113

Determining the Capacity of Network Transformer Points (cont)

of the low voltage network of ... one transformer point in rubles per m per sq mm; this is a function of the line conductor gage (cross section area); U is the line voltage of a three phase network in volts; η is a coefficient which takes account of the relation of the change in energy losses to the change in the configuration of the network and the load distribution; c is the cost of energy losses in rubles/kw hr; γ is the specific conductance of the conductor in mhos /sq mm ; τ is the loss time in hr/yr. In designing a network for an economical current density, a deviation of the TP from optimal capacity will be reflected to a lesser extent on the economic performance of the network than when basing the design on voltage losses. Charts are given for rapidly determining the most advantageous TP capacity depending on various economic parameters.   Ya.M.Ch.

Card 2/2

GOGICHAISHVILI, P.F.

631.311.6 : 621.311.6

31.   METHOD OF CALCULATING URBAN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS. P.F.Gogichaishvili. Elektrichestvo, 1958, No. 7, 43-6. In Russian.

The selection of the optimum rating of transformer stations should be made according to the daily losses, considering these in all branches of the system. By this method the theoretical optimum rating of transformer substations is greater by a factor of 1.55 than if the calculation is limited to capital losses, and at the design stage it should be assumed to be about twice as large. An increased rating is particularly recommended where the load densities are high. The validity of the theory is confirmed by data collected in many countries. The favourable aspects of the increasing use of single-phase distribution are emphasized.

@CC /C HH / S H V / L / / C F

105-8-15/20

AUTHOR

IOKHVIDOV, Eng. E.S., KLIONSKAYA, R.I. Eng., BURGSDORF, V.V.,D.tech.sc., Prof., GOGICHAISHVILI, P.F., Cand. tech. sc., GLAZUNOV, A.A.,D.tech.sc., Prof.

TITLE
Urgent Problems of the Theory of Urban Networks
(Neotlozhnyye zadachi teorii gorodskikh setey. Russian)

PERIODICAL
Elektrichestvo, 1957, Nr 8, pp 67 - 72   (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT
The attitudes of the first four above-mentioned scientists to the article by A.A. Glazunov in Elektrichestvo, 1956, Nr 7, are given. Iokhvidiv does not agree with Glazunov's opinions and he thinks that it is better to lay 1 - 2 cables of 110 V each instead of a bundle of 35 V each. He reproaches Glazunov that he only causes confusion, that his opinion on the use of 22o/127 V in towns has to be delt with due reserve, that all towns except Moscow already pass over to 38o/22o V. Klionskaya believes that a change to 38o/22o V voltage is hardly noticed by the consumers and that every one will continue to use his accustomed lamp. Burgsdorf and Gogichaishvili think that each type of voltage has its advantage and deficiencies. Glazunov answers all reproaches and the criticism of his paper. He is of the opinion that an economical use of the 22o/127 V voltage is only possible in towns with districts where 5 - 12 story high houses exist. He thinks that the problem of a use of two voltages, namely 22o/127 and 38o/22o V, should be seriously examined. Iokhvidov's reproaches he reject.

Card 1/2

105-8-15/20

Urgent Problems of the Theory of Urban Networks

item for item as not valid and not honest.
(2 Slavic references).

ASSOCIATION

Moscow, Institute of Energy of the Academy of Sciences of the Belo-
russian SSR, - All-Union Polytechnical Correspondence Institute, Mos-
cow Institute of Power Engineering
(Institut energetiki Akademii nauk Belorusskoy SSR, - Vsesoyuznyy
zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut, - Moskovskiy energeticheskiy
institut)

PRESENTED BY
SUBMITTED
AVAILABLE   Library of Congress

Card 2/2

28(1)   PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/2340

<u>Gogichaishvili, Pavel Filippovich</u>

Kondensatornyye ustroystva v skhemakh releynoy zashchity i avtomatiki
    (Capacitor Devices in Circuits for Relay Protection and Automatic
    Control) Moscow, Izd-vo M-va kommunal. khoz. RSFSR, 1959. 116 p.
    Errata slip inserted. 6,000 copies printed.

Ed.: F.F. Vorontsov; Ed. of Publishing House: V.M. Yaroshevskiy;
    Tech. Ed.: I.T. Rakitin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering and technical person-
    nel engaged in the design and operation of electrical equipment.
    It may also be used as a textbook for senior students of power-
    engineering and polytechnic vuzes in the study of relay protection
    and automatic control.

COVERAGE: The author presents basic information on capacitor devices
    and discusses methods of selecting their components. He also de-
    scribes the use of capacitor devices in relay protection circuits
    and automatic control systems for electrical equipment of up to

Card 1/4

Capacitor Devices in Circuits (Cont.)   SOV/2340

220 kv. Numerical examples of calculating capacitors, semi-
conductor rectifiers and transformers are also presented. The
author thanks F.A. Stupel', I.S. Bessmertnyy, M.I. Tsarev, V.L.
Kozis, A.I. Darevskiy, Candidates of Technical Sciences, and Pro-
fessor V.V. Burgsdorf, Doctor of Technical Sciences, for review-
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